NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1887.

RELAND UNDER COERCION. | Bulgaria to increase the anxieties of the Bulgarian Gov-

ALL DEPENDING ON THE LAND BILL. CLAUSE WHICH SERIOUSLY MENACES THE TRN ANTS' RIGHTS-MR. HEALY'S SUSPENSION

DUE TO SYSTEMATIC TORY INSULTS. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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LONDON, July 29.—Mr. Balfour has proclaimed erry square inch of Ireland under the Coercion act, and this notwithstanding his pledge before the measure became a law that it should be appled only to those ve. y few districts in which arrarian crime was said to be prevalent. The of Coercion has now been cast, upon conulike Louth, where not a single agrarian offence seen reported by the police for half a year; and like Kilkenny, where the sole scirbit trage for a quarter was one threatening letter; and ocities like Drogheda, where the judge at the last Assizes was presented with white gloves; and like Cork, which even Judge O'Brien admitted to

the three kingdoms. All this, however, is mere pine show of using an act after spending four souths in a violent effort to make it. But it will depend on the shape in which this greent Land bill conorges from Parliament and the sanner in which it will be administered afterward whether the famous Coercion-for-ever act will ever be really put in force. There is great deal of good in the Land bill since the Govrument have transformed it almost into the shape of Mr. Parnell's bill of last autumn; but it contains one clause which may prove to be as the armed men in the wooden horse of Troy. This is a clause to enable the landlord to deprive the tenant o his title by means of a notice served by registered letter, and it would seem as if it were devised, not the purpose of avoiding which the present system has begun to bring upon the landlord cause, but also for the purpose of striking a blow at the system of dual ownership created by the land act of 1881, in view of the land scheme which the Government certainly incubating and which desirous of making as favorable to the landlord as possible. Gladstone's Land Act raised the status of a co-proprietor in hi oldings as the law stands. Before that status can be destroyed the tenant must be

and as eviction is a costly and difficult step there is now in most cases iderable hesitation and considerable oppor tunity for negotiation before it is resorted to. Under the new system the landlord is to be empowered to destroy the tenants' status by the twopennypost, a step involving neither difficulty nor e. This may prove a simple and effective way of robbing the tenant of his holding created for him by the act of 1881. It remains to be seen whether the dangers threatened by this clause will not outweigh the benefits of the bill. Moreover, it will be possible, by placing in control of the new rent-revising courts a set of landlord partisans, to eampletely nullify its beneficial provisions. Should that be the case we shall have trouble in Iteland, and Mr. Balfour, if this Government lives that long, will have to ply his Coercion Act in earnest. Meanwhile everything depends. The suspension of Mr. Healy and the attempted sion of Mr. Tanner for heated language bring to relief the latest device of the Tory party for bringing edium on the Irish members. As the

Chairman of Committee confirmed Sir William Harcourt in saying last night, a systematic attempt to insult and goad the Irish members is practised every evening by the Tories sitting opposite. The object is " to draw." as the phrase is, the Irishmen who are preverbially hot-blooded and quick to sent an injury. Then these chivalrons English gentlemen seize on the words of the Irishman's mery retort and complain of them to the Speaker. Government moves the offender's suspension. and "The Times" next morning exploits the occur rence as another specimen of Irish rowdy ism. Meanwhite, as if to show how little effect all these contemptible tricks have upon the public mind in England, the Liberal-Unionists on Wed-

nesday at a private meeting, agreed that the great-Bye elections was done by the presence and the speeches of Irish members, and they accordingly solved to imitate their tactics at future contests. A Radical conference was held on Wednesday to sider how the English people should best help their Irish brethren to tight the Coercion Act. It was resolved that a contingent of members and ppresentative men should visit Ireland when the act began to be administered. in order to be able on return to report what they saw to English meetings, and thus bring the full light of public epinion to bear on the doings of the Coercionists. T. P. GILL, M. P.

DEATH OF PREMIER AUGUSTINO DEPRETIS. ROME, July 29.-Signor Augustino Depretis, resident of the Council and Minister of the Interior, died at Stradella to-night.

Augustino Depretis was born at Stradella, in Piedmont, in 1811. After studying for some years at the University of Turin, he became a lawyer. He was appointed Governer of Brescia in 1840 as a reward for the active part he oad taken in the patriotle movements against Austria, and in 1861 was dipatched by Cavour to proclaim the Italian Constitution in Sicily. In the following year he became Almister of Public Works, and in 1866 of Marine and Hannee successively in 1876, as leader of the light of the Council and Ministery on the grist tax, he formed a new Cabinet and tunnel bear bear of the light of the Ministry on the grist tax, he formed a new Cabinet and tunnel bear of Finance. In 1877 Depretis gave place to Cairoll, but was recalled to office as the reader of a coalition ministry at the end of 1878. After holding office six months he was defeated, but in 1881 he was returned to power with the portfolio of the Interior, owing to the agitation about Italian interests in Tunis. In 1882 he extended the franchese, established balloting for a list of persons, and passed a bill confirming the use of the parliamentary wath. In 1883 he effected a coalition with the Right in support of his repressive measure against socialism; and in 1884, having quarreled with his Cabinet on a new Education bill, he resigned, but was induced to form a new Ministry. In 1885 his term of power came to an end. owing to the popular agitation that led to the occupation of Massowah, but he speedily resumed office and continued in it until his death. He was one of the foremost Italian itatemen of his day. Augustino Depretis was born at Stradella, in Pied-

RIOTERS ARRESTED AT LIMERICK. LAMERICK, July 20.—Seven men have been arrested for participating in the riot yesterday of the striking dockmen against the imported Waterford laborers. Four policemen and many civilians were injured during the riot. The Mayor declares us will call troops to the aid of the police if the rioting is renewed.

THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN HOSTILITIES.

St. Petersburg, July 29.—A commission has been appointed to inquire into the rights of foreign companies awaing land or works in Russia. The attention of the minisation will be specially directed to companies own-relactories in the western provinces. It is expected at the commission, acting in pursuance of the ukase of stree 26, will recommend that factories be closed or maferred to Russian subjects.

transferred to Russian subjects.

Bealin, July 29.—Russian advices allude to a scheme lotar foreign commercial travellers doing business in Russia, and assert that his measure is directed principally against the Germans, who are the chief competitors of the Russians.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. DRID. July 29.—The Government has abolished the and Porto Rican export duties on augar, spirits

Conk, July 20.—The inquest into the cause of the eath of Mrs. Cross, who it was believed, was poisoned 7 left husband, a retired army surgeon, was concluded seday. The testimony of the physicians who made the autopsy was to the effect that strychnice and areenic vere found in the dead woman's stomach. The coroner's lary rendered a verdict that death resulted from poison.

QUICK EASTWARD T RIP OF THE ETRURIA. SENSTOWN, July 29.—The Cunard steamer Etruria, in Cook, from New-York July 23 for Liverpool, oved here at 9 o'clook to night. Her time between by Hook and Fastnet was a little over six days and

PRINCE FERDINAND'S INTENTIONS. July 29.-No official knowledge is poss ory of the rumor that Prince Ferdinand of rg-Gotha has decided to come here and assesion of the Bulgarian throne, to which the lected him, and not wait for the Powers to election. The rumor is at least premature, are forcering the republican movement in

MR. GLADSTONE CONFIDENT OF VICTORY. SPEECH FULL OF CHKERFULNESS TO THE LON-DON LIBERAL-RADICAL UNION.

LONDON, July 29.-Mr. Gladstone addressed the Lon the last election the Unionists had a majority of only 76,000 in the whole country, and that if the Liberal reclaimed 150,000 votes their strength in Parliament, now in the minority, would become a majority of 100. Continuing he said that 150,000 votes represented 11 per cent of the whole electorate, and that the recent elections had aiready given the Liberals six or soven seats—gains which indicated that the Liberals In regard to Unionist members he was sure that electo last election mistook the position. They believed Irish aubut anyhow they expected that the Unionists would co-operate with the remainder of the party in regard to Lib-eral principles, especially against Coercion. The result, however, was that the Unionists behaved as iffelons

focs.

The speaker continued: "Far from dismembering the empire, we intend to solidify it. The electors are rapidly and almost unanimously arriving at the right judgment. The question of retaining the Irish members in Westminster is still an open one, but it will never be allowed to interfere with the attainment of our object. When autonomy is gained, if Uister desires severance from the rest of Ireland, the Liberal party will not stand in the way. This ought to be a conclusive answer to those who allege that the Liberals are indisposed to try the effect of a report of the rest of the re be one of the most peaceful and orderly cities in

> THE STING IN THE LAND BILL. VAIN EFFORTS OF THE PRIENDS OF IRELAND TO

HAVE IT STRICKEN OUT. evening on a motion that Clause 4, as amended, stand as a part of the Land bill, Mr. Dillon moved its rejection. He said that the rest of the bill was sitered so as to do substantial justice to the tenant, the objections to the clause would, to some extent, be met; but the Parnellites had no assurance that this would be done. Much had been said about the bill would rejoice to see that happen, for a more thankless,

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt considered it a pity that

Sit William Vernon-Harcourt considered it a pity that when a measage of peace was sent to Ireland the Government chose to infuse into it this drop of bitterness. The clause in question was designed to make ejectment easy. It was a blemish on the bil and the Government would be wise, even now, to remove it.

Mr. Balfour thought the Government had done everything they could in equity to prevent evictions being harsh or cruel. If the clause sasisted in checking the monstrous system of intimidation which now prevailed in Ireland it would be a blessing and a source of contentment and prosperity to Ireland.

The motion to retain the clause was cartied by a vote of 143 to 111.

The motion to retain the clause was carried by a vote of 143 to 111.

Colonel King-Harman, Under-Secretary for Ireland, intimated in the House of Commons his evening that the Government had proclaimed Dubin only under the section of the Crimes Act dealing with forcible possession and assaults on the police.

ASSEMBLING OF THE PERUVIAN CONGRESS. gress took place yesterday. Dr. Don Francisco Rosas was elected president of the chamber of Senators and Dr. Arenas president of the chamber of Deputies. President Caceres, in his message to Congress, referring to the set seen finally concluded in London by Senor Aranibar, as the representative of this Government, as is shown by the contract which will be submitted for your considera-tion by the Minister of Finance. The Government as-pires to a re-establishment of Peru's credit in the world by opening a way to foreign capital and industry, for which there is ample field and by which there will be brought progress and prosperity."

The sixty-sixth anniversary of Peruvian independence was enthusiastically celebrated yesterday.

THE CITY OF MEXICO IN DANGER OF A FLOOD CITY OF MEXICO, July 29, via Galveston.-Grave fears are feit here regarding the possible inundation of the capital. There have been exceedingly heavy rains for the submerged, the sewers not being able to carry off the showed that Lake Tezcoco is about five centimetre showed that Lake Tezcoco is about five centimetres above the level of the Plaza and with little more rain the lower parts of the city would inevitably be inundated. To-day the shops in some sections are being pumped out and the streets are partly flooded. Lake Tezcoco, into which the drainage is supposed to flow, is filling up with dirt and debris from the city. Even a partial inundation would damage the city to the extent of millions of dollars. Two centuries ago an inundation caused a loss here of \$40,000,000.

AN ARREST UNDER THE CRIMES ACT. Sheehan, member of Parliament for Kerry, has been arrested at Killarney under the Crimes Act. He is charged with assaulting bailiffs.

FAVORITISM TO A BATTENBERG. LONDON, July 29 .- Prince Louis of Battenberg h seen appointed to the command of the British ironelad Dreadnought over the heads of scores of scniors. It is expected that the Radicals will criticise the appointment in Parliament.

PUTILE EFFORTS TO SUPPRESS BOULANGER. PARIS, July 29.—General Ferron, Minister of War, has forwarded a circular to the different commanders of the army, forbidding military bands to play Boulangist airs. General Boulanger yesterday sent his seconds. General Faverot and Count Dillon, with a challenge to M. Ferry to fight a duel, on account of the speech made by M. Ferry at Epinal recently attacking General Boulan-

M. Ferry's friends avow that the ex-Premier will not accept teneral Boulanger's challenge. M. Ferry considers that he has not exceeded the right of one politician to criticise another.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

FULLY TWO HUNDRED DELEGATES AT THE MEETING IN TOLEDO-NATIONAL DELEGATES CHOSEN. TOLEDO, July 29 .- The State League of Ohio Re-TOLEDO, July 29.—The State League of Onlo Re-publicans met in Memorial Hall to-day, with about 200 delegates, representing fifty-three clubs, in at-tendance. Delegates were chosen to represent the State at the National League. Daniel Ryan, of Scioto County, was re-elected president, and Richard J. Fanning, of Columbus, secretary and treasurer. Four vice-presidents were also chosen and an execu-Four vice-presidents were also chosen and an executive committee of one from each Congressional district. The vice-presidents-elect are Clarence Brown, of Toledo; James Boyle, of Cineinnati; H. McDeal, of Bucyrus; E. T. Thomas, of Springfield. It was agreed to celebrate Lincoln's birthday each year. Messrs. Lyman King and Thomas were the delegates elected to the National Convention in New-York.

FAVORING AN EARLY CONVENTION. ALBANY, July 29 (Special).—The Albany Journal to night prints interviews with eighteen of the thirty-four embers of the Republican State Committee. The foltember: Henry Bristow, M. J. Dady, Stephen T. Mad dox, Cornelius Van Cott, Jacob M. Patterson, Sheridan Shook, John A. Esgleson, James W. Husted, Theodore C. Teale, George Campbell, John Kellogg, George Chahoon, Alexander M. Holmes, William Van Marter, Archie Bax-ter and John E. Pound. Chairman Chester S. Cole and Congressman-elect David Wilber are non-committal.

CONGRATULATING SENATOR SHERMAN. MANSFIELD, Ohio, July 29 (Special).—Senator Sherman s receiving congratulatory dispatches from Republicans in all parts of the country. Some are from Mr. Blaine' losest friends, who have been most zealous among those to have worked for the unanimous indersement of the enator made by yesterday's convention. William Wal-lenstor made by yesterday's convention. William Wal-fer Phelps, in a telegram from Englewood, N. J., after ongratulating Mr. Sherman on his fit and graceful peech, says: "Congratulations next on the indorsement, manimous and hearty, as I said to you, months ago, it was sure to be. You had earned it; Ohio knew it and was glad to give it."

REPORTING AGAINST THE GLENN BILL. ATLANTA, July 29 (Special).—Wilson, of Camden, and Crawford, of McIntosh, the two colored members of the ouse, have submitted in the House the following minor ity report on the Glenn bill :

ity report on the Glenn bill:

Having carefully considered the bill prohibiting the co-education of the races, we are satisfied that it abridges the rights and privileges of citizens and in this respect violates the Constitution of the United States, and the bill of rights in the Constitution of Georgia, wherein justice is insured and the enjoyment of liberty guaranteed to all. We are of the opinion that it is neither policy nor proper for the State to interfere with the rights and privileges of citizens, whether white or colored, in the matter of educating their children. We believe, further, that the bill is mischle-funkame and that its intention is to cripple seeme of the best institutions in our State. For these reasons we recommend that the bill do not pass.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 29.—In Hopatcong Township, Warren County, several petrified human bodies have just been exhaused. The burying ground is an old one and the ancestors of the Peit family lie buried therein. In one instance the grave clothes were still intact and could easily be distinguished. The bodies were so rigid that they could be lifted out of the graves by one person taking bold of the head and another by the feet. The coding were found to be filled with water. CRUSHED UNDER HIS ENGINE.

COLLISION DUE TO WEAK AIR-BRAKES. ACCIDENT ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD -A FIREMAN TALKING OF DEATH AS HE MET IT. @

[BY THERGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] PITTSBURG, July 29.—Fireman Dorbin, of freight train No. 51 on the Baltimore and Ohio road, talked of death this morning, but he did not knew that his own demise was so near at hand. His train had

stopped fitteen miles west of Connellsville for water, and there some slight disorder in the locomotive was discovered. The precaution of sending out a fiagman was duly taken, and then Engineer Gailand and Fire, man Dorbin crawled under the engine.

"I wonder," said Dorbin, as he took his perilous position. "If there is any Heaven hereafter for rail-

oad men. I sm sure there is Hell enough for us on

While manipulating the machinery in the endeavor to right the displaced parts, he said: "What it a train should come along now and strike us." He had hardly spoken before the night express, bound for Pittburg, crashed into the rear of the freight, and poor Dorbin crashed into the rear of the freight, and poor Dorbin was instantly killed. Engineer Galland owes his life to his remarkable presence of mind. He heard the train coming, gave a cry and at the same time seized a piece of iron under the engine to which he held isst. As the engine was shoved forward he was dragged over the ties for about twenty yards. It was at first believed that he, too, was killed, but in the midst of the excitement he crawled our from under his engine, bleeding profusely from a cut on the head. His, body and legs were also cut and bruised, but it is believed that he will recover. hat he will recover.

that be will recover.

The train men are not blazed for the accident. The report is that Conductor Smith, in charge of the freight train, had sent his flagman back the proper distance, and that the latter when the express came in sight, had given the signal to stop, but the brakes falled to work. Fireman Reed, of the express train, clan, bered back over the tender to a car laden with fruit and drew the brakes. But the heauway of the train was too great Reed saw the danger, jumped from the car and escaped with a few bruises. Engineer Sullivan also jumped, but struck his head upon the end of a tie, indicting a serious wound. The collision demolished twelve coke cars and threw the express engine over the bank.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

REPLIES FROM LELAND STANFORD. San Francisco, July 29.—The examination of President Leland Stanford, of the Southern Pacific Railroad, was continued before the Pacific Railroad Investigating Commission this morning. The following question was

Have the said companies, or either of them, or the officers or agents ever paid any money or other valuable consideration, or done any other act or thing for the pur-

"No reduction will be made from that portion of ne earnings belonging to the United States on account of any expenditures for which detailed and satisfactory vouchers are not furnished."
"That is not answering the question," said Governor Pattison. "Has the company spent any money to in-fluence legislation!"

fluence legislation?"

"I have answered the question. What we do with the money that the Government does not share in as creditor, or what we do not charge up to her, needs no answer."

In answer to other questions Mr. Stanford said: "The Central Pacific has spent no money in construction of other roads or in outside companies. The total amount of stock in the Central Pacific is \$1,000,000, of which \$68,000,000 has been issued."

Boston, July 29 (Special).-The directors of the Atchion, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company have voted to issue new stock. The circular is already issued and invites stockholders to subscribe for \$7,000,000 new tock to be issued and about \$3,000,000 now in the treasury, part of the increase of 1881. The stockholders rill be given the privilege of taking \$10,000,000 at par, and the assurance is given that the Atchison will be made a 7 per cent stock, dividends to begin at this rate on November 15. A large part of the funds to be raised will be devoted to increasing the equipment of the road, which is not now up to the requirements of the enormous traffic carried. Just what proportion will be devoted to this purpose cannot be stated at present. The issue of new and treasury stock will carry the capital stock up to a total of \$75,000,000. The stock was not stimulated by the announcement, as it went off from the opening price of 113 k to 112, thence to 111 k, railying to 1117. at this rate on November 15. A large part of the fund

St. Louis, July 29.—The Missouri Republican claims to have discovered a new way by which the traffic manager aucceeds in evading the discrimination section of the Interstate Commerce law. Every railroad has filed with its claim agent every day claims for damage to freight while on transit. Perhaps 50 per cent of these have no merit and are promptly pigeou-holed. This class are being resurrected by traffic managers and where the claimant is a big shipper, he is waited upon by the contracting agent, who intinuous that there is and claim of his on file that has never been properly examined, and if the shipper desires the agent will have it re-examined. The agent feels sure that if the shipper will throw all of his business over to the agent's line for a given period, the old claim will be allowed.

NO SALE TO THE TELEGRAPHERS' BROTHER-

Baltimore, July 29 (Special.)—A semi-official account of the Baltimore and Ohio deals will be issued here tonorrow. It pronounces foolish the rumor that the Balti-nore and Ohio Telegraph will be sold to the Telegraphrs' Brotherhood. It is stated that one of the schemes of the Ives party to

It is stated that one of the schemes of the Ives party to raise the necessary amounts to make the stipulated pay-ments to the Baltimore and Ohio was to make a sale of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company to Jay Gould. Mr. Gould is reported as saylog that Mr. Ives offered him the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph for \$3,500,000, but that he could not consummate the sale, such a sale being in direct conflict with the terms of the agreement, Mr. Garrett promptly and decidedly refused to consent and the deal fell to the groun 1.

OYSTER BAY TO HAVE A ROAD.

The commission appointed to condemn and appraise land required for the proposed railroad extension from Locust Valley, L. I., to Oyster Bay, met yesterday in the latter village. The only land upon which the Common Council was required to set a value yesterday was some owned by Mrs. Baker Coles. The rest had been aiready settled. Mrs. Coles had sworn that the small strip of land required for right of way was worth from \$30,000 to \$90,000. The commission fixed the price at \$4,500. The total awards made by the commission footed up \$12,000. This amount being within the limit which those most interested in the new road proposed to expend for right of way, there is now no obstable in the way of the work being begun as soon as the commission has put its proceedings in proper shape and had its actions confirmed by the court. The road will be oullt by the Long Island Railroad management. The extension will be about five miles long, and will be operated in connection with and by the Long Island Kailroad, although controlled by a separate company.

MR. BLAINE IN EXCELLENT HEALTH. ay to-morrow that the statement in a telegram from Washington, asserting that Mr. Blaine is a very sick man, suffering from a serious internal disorder is an error. A letter received in this city this week, written by Mrs. Biaine, dated Bridge of Earn, Scotland, July 15, contains this statement:

"Mr. Biaine was never in better health than he has been on this trip. He is enjoying Scotland hugely. He drives and walks daily, and has several times danced on the green, a thing he has notdone before for years."

St. Louis, July 29 (Special). - The supposed wife of the alleged Thomas Abbott it is now learned was the daughter of George O. Beck, a poor man of Chesterton, Ind. Her supposed murderer is proved almost beyond doubt to be William Thomas Abbott West, a Methodist preacher, formerly the pastor of the Methodist Church at Chesterton, Ind. John C. Coulter, of Chesterton, arrived here this morning and visited the morgue where he examined the face of the dead woman. He in medi ately recognized her as Miss Beck, who had been a mem-ber of West's household. He said that West had been the pastor of the Methodist Church at Chesterton for more than a year, but had been dismissed for immorality He deserted his wife and children and cloped with the girl on June 27. He returned to Chesterton on July 29 and claimed that he had been insane and did not know what had become of the girl. He appeared in this city early in July with Miss Beck, who went by the name of Mrs. Abbott. Among his purchases were two pounds of arsenic. Two days later the girl died suddesly, and a certificate of death from cholera morbus was issued. He decamped next day, leaving two letters, one from the woman in which she said she had committed suicide with arsenic. The other to his employer in which he said his body would be found in the river. The next day he arrived at Chesterton and when asked if he had been in St. Louis, made an emphatic denial and again for him. han a year, but had been dismissed for immorality

KILLED FOR KIDNAPPING A GIRL. NEW-ORLEANS, July 29 (Special). In a tenement house inhabited by Italian families to-day Rosario Scrima was mortally wounded by Giaccomo Forestiero. Two weeks ago Scrima kidnapped Forestiero's daughter, age fourteen. She returned home last night and told her father what had happened. He sought out his attorney and was to make an affidavit against Scrima this morning. At 8 o'clock this morning Scrima sent a friend to Forestiero to tell him he wanted to see him. was. He demanded that Scrima marry the girl. In Scrima positively refused to do, unless paid \$500. a he used such vile language as to what he intended do to the rest of the family, that Forestiero becar furious, pulled a knife and stabbed him five times, can be dead to the family.

THEY WERE BOTH THIEVES MUTUAL COMPLAINT OF TWO BOODLERS

TESTIMONY IN THE TRIAL AT CHICAGO-COMMIS-SIONER VAN PELT ADVOCATING BURGLARY. CHICAGO, July 29.—A parade of solemn-looking men wearing white hats, not unlike the street display of s travelling minstrel troupe, except that the blare of no brass band was heard, was witnessed by the bystanders about the shady corners of the Court House and City Hall Square this morning. It was the jury in the book case, taking a little exercise before sitting down to another day's talk about bribery, plundering and thieving and robbing the taxpayers of the county. The jury was so carefully watched and so closely guarded from contact with outsiders, that its members were almost hidden from public view. They were hedged in by half score of bailiffs. It was 9:30 a. m. when the proces eled into the Randolph-st. entrance. clevators they went, no outsider being permitted to ride with them. In the empty court room, they were kept guarded and concealed till Judge Jamieson got into his box, glanced at the clock and said:

When the jury was brought in, it was noticed that each man wore a fresh and fragrant buttonhole bouquet. The jury uncorked the air cushions with which they have been provided, blew them full and sat down with renewed comfort. Troops of well-dressed women and urious men flied the corridors and the court as rapidly as the watchful guards would permit. The front rows

Among the witnesses was "Nic" Michels, the mes lue when he took the stand, for they have long been afraid of what "Nie" knows. The witness answered Mr. Walker's questions promptly and looked fearlessly into the eyes of his old friends, the defendants, as they dared at him. His testimony was the most sensational

of the day, and he hit a number of the defendants some severe blows.

Mr. Walker—Do you remember a meeting of the Committee on Charities, at which you had a conversation with some of the defendants i A.—I do.

Q.—When was it i A.—In 1983, just after I was appointed to my position.

Q.—What was it i A.—There were some bills from Barbe Bros. for clothing for the Infirmary and I remarked that, if they had not examined the clothing that had been furnished, they ought to do so, for it was very likely that when the paupers went out in the rain the paint would come off. Wasserman told me to mind my own business, and that I had nothing to do with the paupers or their clothing.

Q.—Do you remember the passage of the electric light contract in the Board in 18-841 A.—I do.

Q.—Who introduced it I A.—Van Pelt.

Q.—To you remember the proper of the Committee on Charities, and was rushed through the board.

Q.—Was it ever referred to a committee before it was passed by the board!

Mr. Hardy—I object. The record will show whether it was or not.

Mr. Walker—The record says that it was referred, but I want to show by this witness that it was never referred to any committee. It was a custom to stamp a reference to a committee on the bills and contracts and rush them through the board.

The court said if the object was to impeach the record the contracts and it the object was to impeach the record the contracts and it the object was to impeach the record the contracts and it the object was to impeach the record

The court said if the object was to impeach the record the witness might answer. "It was never referred to any committee," said the witness. He then told about the meeting of the gang commissioners in the janitor's room in the basem to which Bipper referred in his testimony. Van Pelt called the meeting and told the witness to be careful

not to tell Commissioner McDonald about it. Were you present when any of Bipper's bills cam in A.—Yes, air.
Q.—Do you remember a meeting of the Charities
Committee, when some of his bills were objected to f
A.—I do.
Q.—Tell what occurred. A.—Leyden turned around
to McGarigle and asked him if those bills were to pass.
McGarigle said they were all right, and they were ap-

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Gustave Busse, the hardware dealer in North Clark st., regarding this defendant! A.—I did.

Q.—Well, what was said at the first conversation f A.—Gus, came to the County Board rooms and told me to see if some of his bills had been allowed. They had not, and he was angry. I told him he had better see McGarigie and he might get his bills paid. Busse replied that he had seen McGarigie already. He said: "I've seen McGarigie often enough, and if he don't tenit to this business pretty soon, I'll make it hot for him." I saw Busse talk to McGarigie that afternoon and the very next Monday his bills were paid.

Q.—What was said at your next conversation with Busse! A.—Ne t Commissioner Lyan sent me to pay Busse for some bose he had bought there. Lyan told me Busse was kicking, and he wanted me very particularly to note what Busse said. Well Busse did kick about Lyan not paying and said: "That man is a thief." When I came back Lyan asked me what Busse had said. I told him. Nothing much except that he was kicking hadly. Then Lyan said: "That man is a thief. [Laughter.]

Laughter. | General Stiles-They were both right. [Laughter.] General Stiles—They were both right, [Languter.]

Q.—Well, what was your next conversation with
Busse I A.—Buck "McCarthy handed me some money
and told me to pay Busse \$16 for some knives he had
bought there. When I paid Busse, I said I wanted a
receipt. He said "Oh, you want receipts now, do you '
Well, I'll make it hot for some of them. I lost \$500 on
Van Pet's ticker and if he don't settle with me, I'll
make it hot for him. I have got McCarigle and all
them dead in that sale of mine there. I've got McGarigle make it hot for him. I have got McGarigle and all of them dead in that sale of mine there. I've got McGarigle dead on paper, and evidence enough to convict the rest." Then I volunteered to help Busse get his money from Van Pelt if he had been treated so badly. Busse said:

"I'll give you \$100, if you—" I told him I didn't want his money, but would help any way. Then he said to me: "You tell Wasserman that I'm going to squeal, if that Van Pelt deal isn't paid up. If you tell him that, I feel pretty scre. if Van Pelt can't pay me, some one else will." Van Pelt was nervous. He came to me and said:
"Is it really so that Busse is going to squeal i" I said "Yes." "Well," he said, "where is that safe of his i" I told him, "In the middle of his atore." "Well, go up there and crack it to night," returned Van Pelt.

SOME TRACE OF MCGARIGLE'S MOVEMENTS. CHICAGO, July 29.—A dispatch to The Times from St. Ignace, Mich., says: "McGarigle is undoubtedly out of reach of all American authorities by this time—at least that is the way it looks here. The schooner Blake arrived down at 12 o'clock resterday morning and ran close to Green Island shoals, squared her canvas and sailed to Green Island shoals, squared her canvas and salied again. The schoener George A. Marsh was at the time loading eeder at about the same place. The captain of the Marsh came to this city for a tig at noon to tow him out and was in a great hurry. The tog went out and took him into Lake Huron, as he was bound for a lower take port. It is supposed that McGarigie got off the biske and boarded the Marsh, and if he is not already in Canadian territory, he soon will be."

A WHEAT CLIQUE IN TROUBLE.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CORNER ON THE VERGE OF A COLLAPSE-FARMERS PROFITING BY THE FIGHT. SAN FRANCISCO, July 29 (Special).-The wheat clique is having its hands full in getting rid of grain delivered by farmers. The clique bought about 200,000 tons of this year's crop, and every day sees about 5,000 tons delivered to them, for which they pay Double shifts of stevedores are at work on section of states of states of the states of who are short are having a hard time getting orders and are losing much money, as the price of wheat is steadily advancing. To day the clique pushed wheat up to \$2 12 1-2 per cental. This represents about \$3. up to \$2.12.1.2 per cental. This represents about \$1 per cental more than the wheat will bring in Liverpool to day. On the entire holding of the clique the loss at present prices cannot be far from \$4,000,0000. Mackay and the Nevada Bank are behind the built dealers, and there has been no weakening yet by the big operators. Dresback, the leader of the buil the big operators. Dresback, the leader of she built crowd, was to-day the sole buyer of wheat at \$2.12.1-2, and at the close the price was advanced another cent per cental. Of course, the small dealers who have "shorted" the market are getting bally plucked, and it is the money wrenched from these operators that the clique is now paying for the wheat delivered to them. All payments now being required in cash, good observers of the market declare that the clique cannot go on much longer and that a collapse must come. But whatever the result California farmers have benefited by the fight between the speculators.

SOLDIERS DEMANDED BY A KENTUCKY COURT. LOUISVILLE, July 29.—There is much apprehension of trouble in Rowan County at the coming term of the Circuit Court. Adjutant General Castleman and Adjuant Roger Williams, who have just returned from Rowan county, had a conference with Governor Knott to-day and to-night it was decided to send two companies of State Guards and a Gatling gun to protect the court and uphold the law. These companies will doubtless be from the Louisville Legion, which has been holding itself in eadiness for two days. They will be under the command of Major L. W. McKee, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., who will of Major L. W. McKee, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., who will report to Judge Cole on Monday. General Castleman in he report says: On June 29 a large convention of Rowan County men that met at Morehead signed resolutions muttainy pledging the maintenance of order and support of the civil authorities. It is apparent that there is no coherence in this body. Already new divisions are manifest; some because of approaching political election; some on account of the burning embers of old feuds, and others for reason of new personal affiliations.

JUDGE WOODBURY ON THE SEIZURES. Boston, July 29 (Special).-Judge Charles Levi Woodbury, who has made a thorough study of the three-mile-limit flaberies question, said to-day, speak-ing of the recent Gloucester seine boat troubles:

"We have had too much experience with the India-rubber capacity of the three-mile limit when stretched by the Canadian autorities to place reliance on any of their impudent statements. As regards

sending the men home, it is stated that the crows of the two seine boats have been discharged by the these two seine boats have been discharged by the British Government from custody and that the Collector objects to their being sont home in an American vessel. This resembles the case of the violation of the treaty of 1830 between Great Britain and the United states and will undoubsely receive the serious consideration of the President. It is one of those aggressive denials of the equality of communetal intercourse which gave birth to the acts of Congress of March 3. It is another cause for retaliation. It would be hard to find any law of Canada to regulated fishermen, or indeed any customs law, which by its terms forbid the American Consul to send home somen in any American bottom that he might choose to nelect."

SUSPENDED IN THE FLAMES.

LIVES LOST IN A BURNING TENEMENT. SELF-SACRIFICING HEROISM OF A CHICAGO FIRE-

MAN-TWO PERSONS KILLED AND ELEVEN HURT.

of "Chris" Heffen, at No. 3.165 Archer-ave., at 3:40 a. m. to-day. The building was a tenement-house. For a time the fire smouldered and nothing was thought of it Shortly after 3 o'clock it was discovered that a number of people living in the building were either dead or dying from the smoke and flames. The firemen and police hur ried into the building and soon began bearing out unconscious bodies until all the people had been remove Among those rescued were Nelson Trugo and four of children. Mrs. Trugo and her babe, age two, were neg-lected in the confusion of the moment. Tas poor woman appeared at a window. A fireman saw her, and plunging back through the smoke reached her chamber and child was impossible. He thought of the bed-cord, and tearing it out, bound the woman and her baby with it, and pushed them through the window. He played out the rope, until from the heat and smoke, he was ready to fall to the floor, when he fastened the upper end to the bed post and fled. Far from accomplishing his gallant purpose, he had but too surely compassed the destruction of those he sought to save. His rope was too short, and instead of dropping the woman and child to the ground, or within reach of those below, he had suspended them in tront of a first floor window from which the fire poured feet from the ground writhing, shricking, struggling, as the fire swept off her garments, choked and actually broiled alive, the baby in her arms. By the most singu lar fatality the flames which were destroying her left the rope intact. It became a necessity, if not to save the woman, at least to remove the revolting sight. This duty was undertaken by Captain William H. Cowan, of Truck No. 8. Seizing a ladder, he threw it up to the blazing window and with an deliberately entered the flames, and as they enc him from helmet to boots, struck at the rope. He could not see and struck with inaccurate aim. Once, twice, as the clothing fell from him, he struck in vain. At the third stroke the blade cut the rope. Simultaneously the burning ladder broke and the three blazing human beings fell to the ground. The baby was already dead, the mother died a few hours later, and the Captain lies in his home in what is thought to be his death agonies.

The other persons injured were: Nelson Trugo, Adel Trugo; Nelson Trugo, jr., age twelve; Della Trugo, age inne; Lizzle Trugo, age fourteen; Joseph Trugo, age ten; Mr. Bonner, Mrs. Bonner, Philip Bonner, age seven, and Aunie Drew. The Trugo children were almost suffocated and it is feared may die. Mrs. Bonner, also, is expected to die. him from helmet to boots, struck at the rope. He could

suffocated and it is feared may die. Mrs. Bonner, also, is expected to die.

The fire was caused by a pot of boiling lard being upset. Haffen and his family occupied the second story, but they all escaped in safety. The unfortunate Trugo family lived on the floor above, in the rear, while the Bonners lived on the top floor.

Two bakers, Essen and Anshetchef, who are believed to be responsible for the neglect which caused the fire, have been arrested. The police say the pair had become drowsy from drink, and instead of watching the stove fell into a stuper from which they only awoke when they and the tenants above were at the mercy of the flances.

A young girl, Annie Drew, age eighteen, who boarded

flames.

A young girl. Annie Drew, age eighteen, who boarded with the Trugo family was carried down stairs by the firemen. She is badly injured but will recover. CINCINNATI, July 29.—Fire broke out in an old diary stable on the nouth side of Gest-st., near Barietst., to-day. This quarter was covered with an old dis-tillery stable and little frame shautics, and was known as "Slop Town." In the six acres of ground envered by the village in the midst of a city there were five brick buildings, one of which was used as a grocery. At the other buildings were tenerantee or dwellings, one and two stories high, and old half-dilapidated distillery stables. Nearly all the nouses were owned by their occupants. Nearly all the houses were owned by their occupants. In the stables were seventy-five or eighty cows owned by fitteen or twenty persons. The fire swept "Stop Town" completely out of existence, and at it o'clock lett nothing of it but smoking ruins. There was a high wind, water was searce, the fuel for the flames was of the best and it had been parched to tinder by the not sun. Twenty-live huidings exclusive of stables were destroyed. Fifty cows belonging to more than a dezen persons were burned up in the stables. No one saved any household goods. No life was lost. One of the incidents of the fire was the rescue of Mrs. Mary Topmiller, with her babe less than a seek old, from the second-after window of rescue of Mrs. Mary Topmiller, with her babe less than a seek old, from the second-story window of a frame dwelling which was in dames. The following hremen were prostrated with heat: Captain Batchelor and John Q. Adams, both dangerously: David O'Brien, Joseph Moore and William Stricker. Police officer Rawlins was also prostrated. The total loss by this Ire, which swept over the greatest space ever covered by a fire in Cinciunati, is not over \$100,000. It turned out 150 people who must find shelter tonight in houses other than their own. There is scarcely any insurance to cover the loss.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

DETROIT, Mich., July 29.-Shortly before 4 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the sash, door and blind fac-tory of J. F. Webber & Co., at No. 500 Gratiot ave., re-sulting in a loss of \$20,000; insurance, \$6,000. CHICAGO, July 29.-Daniel C. Ryan's cooper shop was destroyed by fire early this morning with a loss of \$40,000, covered by insurance amounting to \$29,000.

WRECK OF LEAVENWORTH'S SAVINGS BANK. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 29.—The wrecking of the Citizens' Savings Bank is still the topic of conversation. All night Wednesday a force of clerks was busy over hapling the books and last evening Vice-President Mickle stated that the assets amounted to \$105,000 with \$87,000 liabilities. The assets include the property owned by the absconding president, Clement, which is ea timated at \$24,000. Mr. Mickie further stated that waen

owned by the absconding president, Clement, which is estimated at \$24,000. Mr. Mickie further stated that when the stockholders paid the full amount of their stock subscribed for he believed that the depositers would be paid 100 cents on the doilar.

"That is," continued the vice-president, "if Clement has not compromised us in some way that we do not know of now."

"He further said that Clement had been an inveterate gambler and had used thousands of doilars of money that did not belong to him in that way. Clement's brother-in-law, Chinery, to whom the former conveyed his property, says that be does not believe that Clement took a doilar of the bank's money with him, as he borrowed \$100 of him the day before his departure; but three days before he left he invested \$7.000 of the bank's money in a real estate speculation at Wyandotte, Kan. W. 8. Slosson, one of the directors, stated that Clement's speculation began when the Metropolitan Bank started but it was carried on so successfully that the Government bank examiner failed to determine it, and the institution's condition was reported as all right. He said that the Metropolitan Bank west the savings bank \$48,000, which is not included in the above assets. It leaked out to day that the transfer of Clement's property to this brother-in-law was made on July 3, and that one or more of the directors knew of it at the time but said nothing until yesterday.

\*\*COLLISION ON THE NORTHERN NEW-JERSET.\*\*

COLLISION ON THE NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY. A collision on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey occured between Neury and Norwood a 7:30 a. m. yesterday. A "wild-cat" gravel train running to Sparkill, which should have taken a side track and awaited the passing of the down passenger train leaving Nyack at 7:10 o'clock, falled to do so and the collision was the result. The "wild cat" engine was the smaller of the two. Its fender box and tank were swept from their truck and most of the loaded gravel cars were hurled off the track. The passenger engine was badly smarked and was driven back against the forward car, where there was a me mentary panic. A Mr. Hazradt, of Nyack, was the only passenger hurt. He jumped through a window, cutting his head, neck and face and spraining his ankle.

only passengers walked to Norwood, expecting to telegraph to seel r friends at Nyack to take some other route to the city. The operator, for reasons best known to himself, refused to take the messages, and, as a result, at 9 o'clock the three trains leaving Nyack at 7.45, 8 and 8.35 o'clock, respectively, were in a line behind the blockade. Not until special train of eleven Not until special train of eleven cars from Jersey City reached Norwood could the New-York passengers continue their journey, and it was after twelve when they reached the city. The accident will tend to make still louder the demand for a doub c track road.

The engineer and fireman of the gravel train apparently made no effort to stop their train, but jumped from the engine to save themselves. After stopping the Nyack train, the engineer and fireman of that locomotive also jumped to save their lives.

YELLOW FRYER MORTALITY AT KEY WEST. WASHINGTON, July 29.—Surgeon-General Hamilton has received a telegram from Passed Assistant Surgeon Guiteras dated Key West, July 28, saying that there have been 173 cases of yellow fever and forty-one deaths to date. date.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 20.—Nine new cases of yellow fever have been reported by the Board of Health since yesterday, but no deaths.

MUCH HAVOC CAUSED IN THE SUBURBS. NOT SO SEVERE AS THE TUESDAY NIGHT DISTURB-

ANCE-NO TROUBLE WITH TELEGRAPH WIRES, Between 8 and 10 o'clock last night a severe thunderstorm passed over New-York and the sur rounding country. It was preceded by a brilliant display of lightning, that flashed vividly and at first silently out of a black sky.

By and by the flashes became brighter, and followed each other in rapid succession nd the first low mutt erings of thunder swelled in to a loud cannonade that rumbled and crashed direstly overhead. The air was surcharged with glanced from the wires. Several times it seemed as if the city were swathed in fire. With the rocollection of the disaster sof Tuesday night's storm fresh in their minds, people became appre-hensive. Windows and doors were closed and when at 8:43 o'clock the first big rain drops splashed on the pavement, those who were outside

It seemed at first as if the windows of the heavens were opened, for a deluge of descended literally in streams. In In a few minutes the first strength of the fall spent itself, but it continued to rain more or less violently till 9:40 o'clock.

In one hour and three minutes .34 inch feel. During all that time the thunder bellowed loud, deep and long and the lightning shot its gleams with increased intensity

The wind, which had been southwest in the morning and southeast in the afternoon, shifted to due north when the storm began and during its progress swirled completely round to the south, thus in the course of the day almost completely "boxing the compass." About 10 completely "boxing the compass." About 10 o'clock the force of the tempest abated. The thunder decreased in loudness, and presently ceased, the lightning's lingering flashes and waned was an extraordinary of things in the atmosphere. One would naturally have supposed that the condensation of aerial moisture into torrents of rain would effectually have cleared out humidity; but according to the observations of the Signal Service the thermo was at 75°, and the humidity measuremen t was 78 per cent.

The flag pole at the end of Pier No. 1, North River, was struck by lightning and shattered when the storm was at its height.

Till a late hour last night no other damage or casualty had been reported from any part of the city. When at its height, the storm seemed as violent as any recently experienced, but in reality it did not approach the terrors of the electrical disturbance on Tuesday night, when scared by thunderbolts, deafened by the noise of the peals, and blinded by the blaze of lightning, more than one person thought that the crack of doom was duning in their ears. A TRIBUNE reporter who called at the Western Union building learned that that whole telegraphic system had, as far as was yet known, escaped without damage. Under the courteous night manager's guidance, the reporter visited the chamber where the "lightning arrester" is situated, which gathers up the invisible fluid and passes it off. Without this way of escape a stray bolt might play havoc with the building. There is no better way of judging the force of a thunder-storm than to watch this "arrester." When a brilliant flash charges it, up it flames into a myrad of bine sparks, produced by the lightning striking off the arrester and descending to the ground where it passes harmlessly away. On Tuesday night the sparks emitted were brighter, larger and more numerous than any ever observed in the experience of the company. Lust night the display was not nearly so vivid or unusual. Till a late hour last night

At the Baltimore and Ohio building the manager reported that business had not been in the least interrupted by the storm, and not a circuit had been broken. The observer at the Signal Service Bureau said that so far as be could judge the storm was much less severe than the last one.

DAMAGE IN BROOKLYN AND THE SUBURBS. The lightning was exceedingly vivid last even ing in Brooklyn, and the flashes were quickly followed by heavy thunder. At the height of the electrical disturbance the telegraph and telephone wires in the Police Central Office snapped as loudly as the crack of a whip, and the tele phone annunciators fell. The tall flagstaff on the Young Men's Christian Association Building at Fulton and Bond sts., was shattered by the lightning, but no damage was done to the building. About a dozen young men were in the swimming room attached to the gymnasium on the Hanover-place side of the building when the crash came. George Haines, one of the party, said to a Trib-

UNK reporter

I had just undressed to go in swimming when the room was made as light as day by the glare of the lightning and I saw three huge balls of fire fall apparently to the pavenment and bound up again. There were several young men in the water and in their dressing rooms and all felt the shock more or less severely. I atterward learned that the flagpole of the building was struck at that time. It extended about fifty feet above the roof on the Fulton-st. side. UNE reporter

The storm was severe in Paterson and its

that time. It extended about fifty teet above the roof on the Fulton-st. side.

The storm was severe in Paterson and its vicinity, but appeared to be more violent in the surrounding country than in the city. At Haledon, a suburb, a milkman named John W. Campbell and his daughter were struck in their house. Campbell was badly burned on the face and breast and partly paralyzed. His condition is serious. The woman had a severe shock, but recovered.

At Passaic a big fire illuminated the sky, and it arose from the burning of the drying room of the Rittenhouse Woollen Mill, fired by lightning. Another big glare was seen in the sky northeast of Paterson, and it was said that a house at Ridgwood was burned. It was impossible to get details from these places, as the telephones were burned out. The fire-alarm system was also disarranged. The lightning was incessant at Paterson for an hour and a half, and people were terrified throughout the region. It is thought that to-days news from the surrounding towns and rural districts will show great damage. The rainfall was immense.

A heavy rain storm passed over Jersey City last evening accompanied by unusually heavy thunder and lightning. The air appeared to be filled with electricity and the flashes were exceedincly sharp. The lightning caused the electric machine in Police Headquarters to vibrate visibly and send out all but one proved to be false.

An extension to a frame house at No. 212 Beaconave. Jersey City, owned by Richard Cornelius, was struck by lightning and set on fire. The lightning struck the roof and tore a portion of it away. The family were in the main building and felt the shock. The damage done to the building amounted to about \$200. There is no other damage reported, although the lightning smoothed thander clap, creating the prevalence of the storm the streets were nearly deserted.

A heavy thunder shower passed over Peekskill last night and a large quantity of rain fell causing considerable damage. Several of the sewers overflowed and many cellars were

A DAY OF FATAL HEAT AND MOISTURE. MANY SUNSTROKES IN AND ABOUT THE CITY-SEVERAL DEATHS.

SEVERAL DEATHS.

Blue akies do not always indicate an absence of humidity. They did not yesterday. There was scarcely a cloud overhead during most the day; the pavements gathered up sunbeams and radiated them; but there was too much humidity in the atmosphere, just the same, and under the combination of heat and moisture the citisens aweltered. Humidity started out with a morning record of no less than 87 per cent, only a little below its memorable achievement of a few days ago. Heat had at 7 a. m. 74° to its credit. By noon humidity had lost 17 per cent and it looked as if the heat would come out ahead, but at 3 p. m. when the Signal Service thermometer indicated 84° the humidity had only lost one more point and was maintaining an obstinate stand at 69 per cent. The maximum ac-